CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. COUNTRY China/Tibet DATE DISTR. 5 JAN 52 SUBJECT Chinese Communist Occupation of Tibet NO. OF PAGES 3 25X1 PLACE NO. OF ENCLS. **ACQUIRED** (LISTED BELOW) DATE OF SUPPLEMENT TO INFO. 25X1 REPORT NO. THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED, ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED, THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1 Chinese Communist Forces in Lhasa

strength in Tibet to 60.000.

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Prior to the arrival of General CHANG Kuo-hua and his troops, there were reported to be in Lhasa 500 Chinese or Sino-Tibetan soldiers who had arrived from Nagchhu Dzong, 500 Chinese soldiers who arrived with Ngapho Shape, and scattered bands numbering from a score or less to more than two hundred which continued to arrive, preceded by misleading rumors regarding their route and strength. Estimates of those arrived ranged from two to three thousand, and those expected were numbered at from three to five thousand.

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The first Chinese troops in Lhasa were stationed at Margang Sarpo (New Fort), which was formerly occupied by the Tongdak Regiment of the Tibetan Army. They were said to be enlarging the fort. with the increase of Chinese troops in Lhasa, a new garrison headquarters was being built.

military force. It was rumored that they were hoping eventually to increase their

3. In general the Chinese troops in Lhasa were conducting themselves in a quiet and civil manner. Two had been executed for misconduct: one for frequenting Tibetan brothels, and the other for allowing himself to be deprived of his rifle during a brawl with some lamas. They have been instructed to avoid clashes with the population.

### Chinese Communist Officials in Lhasa

4. In October 1951 General CHANG Ching-wu and his party were occupying the house of a Tibetan official, Timun. Four chief members of the Chinese delegation, which arrived in Lhasa with Ngapho Shape, were staying in a house owned by Yuthok Dzasa and were to pay rent through the Tibetan Government. They had given a written promise to vacate the house as soon as any member of the Nuthok family should return to Lhasa, and had left Yuthok's personal rooms vacant.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- 5. The Chinese officials had twice paid respects to the Dalai Lama, and had called on many of the Tibetan officials, presenting them with silks, brocades and carpets purchased at exorbitant prices in Lhasa. Calls have been made on local representatives of absent officials.
- Chinese officials in Lhasa were buying as much barley as they could get in October 1951, paying for it in advance in the Chinese coin, the dayan, much prized in Tibet.
- The Chinese requested that they be supplied with a list of the monks in each monastery near Lhasa so that they could make the customary gists of tea to the lamas. No lists were given them. Posters to the effect that alms would be given to beggars who registered with the Chinese authorities were regarded as a trick to assist in conscription. Few beggars registered, and on the day for the distribution of alms most of them had left Lhasa.

#### Tibetan Reactions to the Chinese Occupation

- The crack Tibetan regiment, the Tapshi, h which went out to meet Ngapho Shape on his return to Lhasa, removed with their bayonets and destroyed all the posters which Ngapho's Chinese escort put up along the way. The posters were to inform the Tibetan people of the terms of the agreement signed in Peiping.
- The lamas of the three big monasteries near Lhasa, Drepung, Ganden and Sera, have been spreading propaganda against the Chinese Communists in the form of rumors and pamphlets. The latter contain statements to the effect that America has promised material aid to Tibet and that Japan has promised troops, some of which are already on their way to Lhasa. Another propaganda statement indicated that a third world war will result from the Chinese insistence on taking Tibet, a country which "the rest of the world acknowledges to be highly important in its strategic position and its as yet unexploited mineral resources; a country which the rest of the world agrees must remain independent to insure the safety of the world; in the hands of China Tibet becomes a weapon too powerful to be ignored."
- Chinese Communist posters have been pulled down by lamas, and there have been incidents where Chinese soldiers have been beaten by lamas. One incident involving lamas resulted in the death of a woman member of the Chinese delegation, alleged to be a person of importance since she had been photographed with MAO Tse-tung. She had threatened some Tibetans with a drawn gun while walking in a Lhasa park, and 25X1 some lama police had beaten her to death with their large keys.
  - some groups of lamas have demanded arms and ammunition 11. from the Tibetan Government and are agitating for an all-out rebellion in cooperation with the army and the people.
- In general Tibetan officials have displayed a passive cooperation with the Chinese, and it is thought probable that they are afraid of being betrayed by their colleagues. A few have consulted the Chinese authorities, but their tenants have not approached the Chinese for any help in difficulties. 25X1
  - expressive of some of the 13. public reaction to the Chinese Communists: "They say that in their government there are no masters and no servants; that everyone is the same; but as far as we can see, their officers are dressed in the best serge, smoke States Express digarettes, eat well, and live like the richest of our nobles, while the common soldiers have only the usual army rations are are nearly killed with work."
  - In October 1951 there had been no indication of trouble in Gyangtse, Ch'angtu, Yatung or other towns.
- 25X1 15. Yapshi Sey is reported to be working under CHANG Ching-wu.

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1. Comment. CHANG's arrival at Lhasa.

2. Comment. The expected troops were presumably those under CHANG.

3. Comment. The dayan is probably a silver dollar (yuan).

4. Comment. The Tapchi soldiers openly refuse to accept defeat at the hands of the Chinese until they have had one more chance to find out whether they can be beaten. They have an extremely high opinion of themselves, and their boasts help to raise the morale of the general public.

5. Comment.

Who had accompanied the Chinese forces had been killed in Lhasa.

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